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Subscribers are earnestly fequested to make complaints at The Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and

complaints made to headquarters will receive

prompt attention. The Weather To-day. Fair; northeast winds becoming southerly.

SURRENDERED, HORSE, FOOT, AND DRA-

The House vesterday surrendered to the sugar trust, and celebrated its defeat by the passage of what are known as popgun bills, placing sugar, iron ore, coal, and barbed wire on the free list. The tariff muddle has finally been cleared by the acceptance of the Senat bill, and from its depths have arisen, smiling and crowned with wreaths of sugar trust stock, the sugar Senators who brought about the surrender. In the background, bowed in humiliation, disgrace, and defeat, are the House Democrats who have stood lovally by party principles and pledges, while their champions who chanted so deflantly at last week's caucus now sing low and deny their connection with the defeat. It was a surrender brought about by a combination of unwarranted and unpardonable circumstances for which the Democratic party is not respon-

The public ought generally to know and understand the history of this tariff contest. Its complications and the influences that prevented an agreement between the House and Senate. The President's letter to Chairman Wilson, the quarrel with the Louisiana Senators, the determination of Senator Hill to defeat any tariff legislation that embodied an 'ncome tax, the all-powerful pull of the several trusts with the Senate, the Senatorial courtesy that permitted Republicans to frame tariff schedules, the final test of strength between President Cleveland and Senator Gor man, all exerted an influence in defeating satisfactory Democratic tarift legislation. The entire consideration of the Senate bil has been a continual wrangle between Democratic Senators, and the result could not have been otherwise than unsatisfactory.

This controversy has been the first real test of strength between corporate power and the people. Heretofore corporations have openly, bodly controlled tariff legislation. There was no necessity for secret committee meetings nor basement schedules. The party in power was in sympathy with them, and Congress did their bidding without protest. But when a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President were elected the situation changed, and corporations realized that a conflict with the people was inevitable. They wasted no time on the House, because that body is large, loval, and directly from the people. There fore all efforts to control legislation were cen tered on the Senate. Naturally, from sympathy and association, the Senate, as a body, is favorable to trust legislation, and but little difficulty was found in securing sufficient votes to insure the desired enactments.

The Senate bill is an improvement on the McKinley law, which it will soon replace, but it lacks that essential feature of real Democratic reform which the public had reason to expect. It will save consumers many millions of tariff taxation, but it will also enrich and promote objectionable trusts and combines. It is a step toward economic justice, but it is laden almost beyond forbearance with a burden of scandal. The Republican party cannot point to this defeat and use it as a campaign argument, because that party is responsible for the power that defeated honest legislation. Two-thirds of the hundreds of trusts and combinations that control our markets have sprung into existence since the enactment of the McKinley law. And the sugar trust, that abomination of trusts, is directly a creature of the McKinley law.

The popgun bills which passed the House last night will all die still-born unless, perhaps, it is the free sugar bill. There is a bitter feeling in the Senate against the Louisians Senators because of their signing a compact with the Populist Senators and for other unexplained reasons. The fight against the President may also be extended to free sugar, inasmuch as he recommended that it be made the subject of a tariff tax. Free sugar would make the Senate bill popular with the masses, and if by the passage of the popgun bill that result can be reached, yesterday's tariff labors will not have been in vain.

THIS DEMOCRATIC TARIFF IS AN ACT TO SMASH INDUSTRIES AND TO

PROTECT TRUSTS." The Hon. Lemuel Ego Quigg is determined that THE TIMES shall be in possession of his speeches, for yesterday a second copy of them reached the editorial rooms. The internal beauties of Lemuel's phamplet are many, but none of their burning, soul-thrilling phrases can equal the one quoted as the caption of this eulogy, and which appears as a motto on the title page.

None but that wonderful, seething brain of Lemuel's could have evolved such a ponderous truism. To ordinary minds trusts are combinations of industries to control prices and plunder the public, but Lemuel, the profound, philosophic Lemuel, has discovered that to smash industries will protect trusts and the work of tariff reform has been in

Shades of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, why could not have Lemuel lived sooner longer, and more often? With his deep intense, penetrating genius the Constitution could have been improved, Congress would have become a useless body, and Lemuel, learned Lemuel, could have been President. the people, and a little red wagon combined But then there is yet a future for Lemuel, Not for his cool, entrancing speeches, his unique motto concerning trusts, his remarkable beauty, nor for anything Lemuel has done, but where there is such undeveloped, transcendant genius something must be the

This future will come to Lemuel just as his motto did-a magnificent, crushing idea that was too long, too prodigious for his brain, and in an enthusiastic moment it rushed forth and made Lemuel, the undeveloped Lemuel,

And when he is famous what will become

of Lemuel, the unfledged Lemuel, for even now while an humble Congressman he walks on air and feeds and fattens on his prospects for greatness. Some day, unless a cold fact should unconsciously creep into his brain and weight it down to earth, we will lose our Lemuel, our future-great Lemuel. In one of his high-stepping moods an idea will seize him—an idea that is light and airy, as most Quiggonian ideas are, and Lemuel, Ego-Igo

THE TIMES thanks Lemuel for his speeches

IT WAS DISTRICT DAY.

Lemuel, will float away and bump his head

As usual District day in Congress was de voted to useless discussion, and the public library bill, against which there was an active opposition, was postponed without definite action. The proposition to use part of the new post-office building for a circulating library should, at least, have met with favorable consideration, inasmuch as i involves no expense to the government and rould be of great public benefit.

Each District day demonstrates more clearly the necessity of suffrage for the District. No legislation can be had except such as favors corporate interests or for improvements that concern other than the general public, and measures that are for the weal o the whole District are talked to death or defeated by a direct vote.

Take the public library bill as an illustration and note the caliber of the men who opposed it. Not one of them has an interest in Wash ington, nor care for either the welfare of its citizens or the intelligence of its people They talked against the bill so that their speeches could be quoted as campaign literature and this same method is employed for defeating many worthy District measures.

A public library is a necessity in Washing n. It could be established without costing the government a dollar, and its principa patrons would be government employes. If Congress would squelch such members as us District day to make electioneering speeches a service would be rendered the people of Washington; or better yet, give us suffrage, and we will prepare our own legislation.

It is no wonder that property owners and residents adjacent to the Knox fire site object to the issuance of a building permit which will allow the stabling of horses on the premises. No sanitary system yet invented vindi cates the presence of large stables near dwelling-houses. Not the least objection, too, is that raised to the continual noise by day and night caused by the constant jumble of heavy teams. The Commissioners should take heed to the remonstrance sent them.

THERE will be plenty of Congressmen-at large after next November.

-THE Western corn crop is at least circumstantial evidence against the success of rain-

THE whole country waits breathlessly to see if George Gould returns with his trousers rolled up.

THE success of the relay race ought to persuade Gov. Waite to use a bicycle on that bloody bridle tour.

Now that the Hawaiian incident is closed we shall insist on the same treatment from Mr. Boutelie's larvax.

In appirion to his other unpopular roles Vice President Wickes is about to be the Bal four of Pullman's evicted tenants.

Now is the time that Senator Arthur P. Gorman wishes he had the Pefferonian whiskers with which to hide his smiles,

Wr understand that the commissary de partment of the Chinese army has ordered a arge consignment of American rat traps. A GERMAN named Nill claims be has taught

Browne has long claimed to be a jour THERE is no need for a movement to prevent the Washington Baseball Club from

playing ball Sundays. They haven't, up to date, played ball week days. Axp now Representatives will harry home to their constituents and tell them "it was the

best we could do." Not a few of those con

stituents may answer: "The worst you could would have been better." HERR ODVERERWALTCHGSGERRICHTSTRATE Louans arrived in New York the other day from Bremen. It naturally occurs to us to inquire concerning the number of state

rooms it took to accommodate him.

Congressmen Edmunds and Marshall have found out that a portly patron of public place makes a great mistake when he picks out the wrong man.—Roanoke Times.

Senator Vest proposes to turn a calcium light on the performances of the Democratic conferees. What with his calcium lights and his firecracker explosions, Vest will soon be a walking Fourth of July.—Concord Evening

Senator Call has announced he will orate on national and State polities, beginning his tour in Hamilton county on the 17th instant. He places Sneads and Greenwood in the list and two other places in this county if time allows. If allowable, we would suggest that Jackson county is solidly Democratic and can take care of herself.—Marianna Times-Courier.

Bepresentative Cooper has received a tele-gram from Gov. Matthews congratulating him on behalf of the board of State tax commissioners for his success in putting through the bill to tax greenbacks.—Elkhardt (Ind.)

The turning down of Congressman Springer, which occurs every two years in the Republican press of the Springfield district, is once more in full bloom. The Republican papers all assert, with great energy and unanimity, that Major Connolly will drive Mr. Springer in the ground preparatory to break-ing him off. The principal reason for this faith is the fact that the major did not do it buffers. People Herald

Red Rose Pleasure Club's Excursion. The Red Rose Pleasure Club for the second time this senson is going to River View. The

name of the club speaks for the good time that can be expected. The contests for the diamond ring for the lady and the diamond initial ring for the gentleman seiling the highest number of tickets will be closed on the last trip of the boat, and the winners will be presented with the prizes in the pavillo on arrival of the last boat at River View. Th number of tickets already sold indicates large gathering at River View to-day.

Mr. Parke's Resignation. Mr. P. A. Parke, who has had charge of the Pennsylvania passenger inteserts in Washing ton for the past eighteen years, has sent in his resignation to take effect October 1. Mr. Parke's long term of service in this city has brought him a host of friends and a wide acquaintance among the traveling public.

Army Indian Agents Relieved. Capts. J. T. Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry, and J. W. Bubb, Fourth Infantry, have beer relieved of their duty as acting Indian agents at Fort Hall agency, Idaho, and Colville agency, Washington, respectively.

R. R. P. C. to River View to-day.

No Addition to the Printing Office to Be Made This Session.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S MOTION

He Settled the Matter by Moving That the Senate Recede from Its Amendment to the Sandry Civil Bill-Others Advocated Prompt Action-Senator Vest's Appeal.

By its action in receding, by a vote of 26 to 19, from its own amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing for the acquisition of the Mahone lot with the \$250,000 appropriated for that purpose in 1890, the Senate killed the project for an addition to the Government Printing Office this session, and thus endan gered the lives of hundreds of people for six nonths more at least. When the sundry civil bill came up in the

Senate yesterday, the House amendment was

read and then Senator Sherman, after stating his opinion that an appropriation bill was no place for such legislation as this, moved that the Senate recede from its amendment and thus settle the matter. In view of the fact that the Mahone site had been approved by a large majority in the Senate and disagreed to by the House, he thought this action the wisest. He was glad, he said, that \$75,000 had been appropriated for putting the present building in a safer and better condition. Senator Cockrell, who followed Senator Sherman, suggested that the large majority for the Mahone lot, when the amendment was adopted in the Senate, was no criterion of what might and ought to be done, and added that the Senate often changed its course of action. The same was true of the House. In the Fiftieth Congress the Senate the Senate recede from its amendment and of action. The same was true of the House. In the Fiftieth Congress the Senate proposed an addition on the present site and the House had been opposed to it. How the position was reversed. He urged action on the question now and the adoption of the House amendments.

Senator Vest was another advocate of prompt senator yest was another advocated prompt action. He wanted the House amendment adopted at once. Then he discussed the at-tempted legislation on the question at this session of Congress and said: "The question now is whether the matter is to remain open for ten years longer or whether an addition shall be erected on a site where the government already has a building and owns ground." After severely criticising Senator Sherman for his objections, Senator Vest closed with a strong appeal for action. "Shall Congress," he said, "have another horrible scandal on its hands, in which our public officers are to be indicted for marder, due to for ten years longer or whether an addition cers are to be indicted for marker, due to oriminal negligence? The present Govern-ment Printing House is a standing scan-dal and a reproach to Congress. I, for one, am not willing to tee hundreds of people in danger of their lives day and night.

danger of their lives day and night.

Senators Harris and Gallinger made some brief remarks, after which a misunderstanding having arisen over some of the amendments, a motion was made by Senator Lindsay that the Senate agree to the House amendment. This motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 28, when Senator Aldrich moved that the Senate recede from its amendments for the Mahone site without further action, thus the Mahone site without further action, thus killing the measure. The vote on this propo-sition was 26 to 19, and as a result through the refusal of the Senate to make any conces-sion in the matter, the lives of hundreds of employes are to be subjected to great risks.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Kernan's Lyceum Theater Reopens with a Powerful Bill of Attractions.

The "Standing Room Only" sign should have been exhibited at the doors of Kernan's Lyceum Theater last night long before the people stopped piling into that resort. As a people stopped piling into that resort. As a matter of fact, there was not even standing room, as every available space was occupied. The card of new attractions proved to be a drawing one. Frank M. Wills and his new "Two Old Cronies" Company received many a round of applause which evinced thorough appreciation. As the audience took the box office by storm and bought up all the mat ticked early in the avenue, so the artists. seat tickets early in the evening, so the artists seat tiegets early in the evening, so the artists took the audience by storm, as evinced by the manner in which they were received. "The Two Old Cronies" made a hit and it is need-less to mention any of the characters in-dividually, as they are all perfect in their renonkey's to write. That's nothing; Carl

and the old favorite, Frank M. Wills.

The performance concluded with a splendid series of Living Pictures, which is as fine a combination of nature and art as has yet been

ceum is the summer garden, where Miss-Clara Beckwith appears in her marvelous swimming exhibitions. She is without doubt one of the greatest phenomenon of the age. Her feats in the water, on the water, and under the water evoked great admiration and ap-

MARRIED LIFE IRKSOME.

Mrs. Cadington Asks to Have Her Matrimonial Bonds Severed.

Mrs. Catherine F. Cadington, of this city, ommenced an action vesterday for absolute divorce from Walter L. Cadington, whom she

divorce from Waiter L. Cadington, whom she charges with gross cruelty, and of whom she says she is in mortal terror.

The couple were married on September 26, 1876, and have five children, whose custody the plaintiff asks the court to grant to her.

In her complaint Mrs. Cadington avers that her husband has frequently beaten, abused, threatened, and maltreated her, and of late years has failed to properly support her, although well able to do so. She says he has been a habitual drunkard for more than three years. In some of his drinking fits, she claims, he has abused and physically inclaims, he has abused and physically injured her, and has driven her and the children out of the house at late hours of the night, causing her and them to seek shelter with neighbors and friends.

She cites one particular instance, on May 24 last, when he came home drunk and rounded her into unconvolutions as since

ounded her into unconsciousness, since which time she has not lived with him. Mrs. Cadington complains that her husband has frequently threatened her life, and she fears he will carry out his threat should oc-casion offer. She prays the court to grant her relief from her matrimonial bonds on these grounds.

- Marriage License.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday o Henry Payne, and Patience Dunham, both of Baltimore, Md.: James W. Williams, of Washington, and Carrie Banks, of Culpeper county, Va.; Charles Page and Hattie Swann, both of Washington; James W. Cooron and Julia F. Haggimaker, both of Washington, and Joseph P. Germiller and Anna M. Buck-ley, both of Washington.

Notes from the Capitol. Senator Hill, from the Committee on Judiciary, has reported a bill directing the Attorney General to institute in the United Attorney General to institute in the United States courts of California such suit as he may deem necessary to enforce any claim of the United States against the Stanford estate, and to cause fit be prosecuted as rapidly as the interests of justice will permit.

It is highly probable that a strong effort will be made in the House to repeal section 94½ of the Senate bill providing for free alcohol used in the arts, it being found that about 50 per cent, of the withdrawais from bond prove to be of cologne, refined spirits, bitters, etc., resulting therefore in an unprecessary loss of revenue.

75 Cents Bay Ridge and Return 75 Cents Reduction of rate from \$1.00 to 75 cents during balance of season. Trains leave Baltimore and Ohio depot week days \$15 a.m. and 4.28 p. m. Sundays, \$25 a.m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m. au5-eq35

Road ad Grange Camp Fair privilegra

SENATE KILLS THE PROJECT HOUSE EATS CROW

Continued from First Page.

you prize. You will give fifteen minutes on a side for the discussion of side for the discussion of free coal, free fron, and free sugar, and an hour for the discussion of the 634 amendments put on by the Senate—one-tenth of a second to each amendment. [Laughter]. How do you like the programme? Providence loves a cheerful devourer."

TURNER REPLIED TO REED. Representative Turner, of Georgia, replied to Mr. Reed, and was greeted with applause by the Democrats. He said the gentleman from Maine had built up a parliamentary system which now reacted against him. When the McKinley bill was passed, more than one hundred of the amendments were passed with little or no debate. "If it took only two hours to impose the burdens of the McKinley law

to impose the burdens of the McKinley law on the American people," said he, "should it take any more than two hours to lift the burdens from the American people."

Mr. Reed in a brief speach replied he was very glad to hear the heavy guns on the other side first, and after a squabble over a declaration as to the time for the final vote on agreeing to the Senate amendments of the McKinley bill, Mr. Reed continued his teasing. The question then being put on agreeing to

The question then beeing put on agreeing to the resolution Mr. Reed demanded a division. The entire Democratic side rose en masse but when the negative vote was called for the Republicans sat calmiy in their seats, honing to break a quorum. When the Speaker announced the vote, 188 to 3, twelve more than a quorum, the Republicans were some-what disconcerted.

what disconcerted.

Mr. Heed, however, quickly demanded the yeas and nays. Before the clerk began calling the roll Mr. Wilson brought down a round of Republican applause by innocently asking the Speaker if it would be in order before the roll was called to have the President's letter

roll was called to have the President's letter again read.

The House order was adopted 176 to 97; not voting 11. Among the Democrats voting in the negative were Davey, Robertson of Louisiana. Covert, Price, Gorman, and Warner. Kligore answered present but did not vote. In other respects the vote was strictly on party lines.

Upon the announcement of the vote Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion provided for in the order adopted. Mr. Reed made the point of order that the the motion provided for in the order adopted.

Mr. Reed made the point of order that the
bill was not before the House. The bill had
been brought in, however, during the rollcall, and the Speaker pointed to it. Mr. Reed
sat down disconsolately and Mr. Wilson took
the floor. He wore a freek coat and a blue
neektie. He spoke calmiy, but eloquently,
the Democrats crowding about him and listender itseattly to his exercity word. Agin and tening intently to his every word. Again and again the applause broke forth.

WILSON'S LAST PROTEST. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "I have made the motion which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the cauvolition, but as the official organ of the cau-cus of my associates on this side of the House and by their directions. I shall say very little myself on this occasion in accoracy of the motion, and I shall be sincere and frank in what I shall submit to this House. "I do not pretend that I am gratified at the outcome of this prolonged controversy. I do not pretend that up to the very last moment I had not cherished the hope, and the faith, that we should reach another and a better and more satisfactory conclusion of

a better and more satisfactory conclusion of this conflict between the two Houses of the American Congress.

American Congress.
"But, Mr. Speaker, we have simply realized in this great light the fact so well stated by the great leader of the tariff reform fight in Great Britain—that when the people have gained a victory at the polls, they must have in Great Britain—Inst when the people have gained a victory at the polls, they must have a further stand up and knock down fight with their own representatives. And we have realized, if nothing else, the salutary lesson of the intrenehment of the protective system in this country under thirty years of class legislation."

class legislation.

Mr. Wilson then entered into an explanation of what had been accomplished by reducing duties in the bill and explained how

and sugar. Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, asked whether the bill would seeme sufficient revenue to avoid further herease of bonds. Mr. Wilson expressed the belief that when the bill went in normal operation it would yield more than enough. He added that the enormous amount of raw sugar imported by the sugar trust would have itseffect in cutting off the revenue from this article. This resulted in a few inquiries as to the amount of the "bonus" the trust would get by this process. Mr. Wilson then announced, amid Democratic applause, that a bill would soon be presented putting sugar on the free list.

had to contend with gentiemen of so much more capacity and skill. Undoubtedly the House conferees meant well. Undoubtedly raised, hisses being a feature. Finally, enough their intentions were honorable, but they quiet prevailed for Mr. Cockran to declare House conferees meant well. Undowetedly their intentions were honorable, but they were no match for the gentlemen whom they met in the other branch. They were not as met in the other branch. They were not as skillful as these men are. Why, our conferees come back to us, gentlemen of the House, without so much as the name of the bill that they transported across this building a month ago. It will be known in history as the Gorman-Brice, vice the Wilson bill, dead [laughter and applicate on the Republican side], and

newed laughter and applause).

The gentleman from West Virginia and his compatriets appear before us now, not as the triumphal reformers, marching to glory at triumphal reformers, marching to the sound of their own sweet voices. are sound of their own sweet voices. They are little babes in the woods, and it will be found pretty soon that they were left there by their uncle in the White House. (Great laughter and applause on the Republican side.) And I can hear the pinions of the little birds hearing the ballets that tle birds bearing the ballots that are to bury them out of sight. [Laughter on the Repub-lican side.] But their fate is of small conse-quence. Their disappearance is the least of

deen side.] But their late is of small consequence. Their disappearance is the least of this event.

"I told this House, speaking of the tariff question, that one of the great misfortunes of this attempted action would be the fact that whatever basis was reached it would not be a permanent basis on which this country could do business, that it was only an effort on their part to do something, an effort which they were going to continue, and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson) signalizes his departure from history by talking about this being a step in the onward march. Not content with what you have done, you have threatened the people of this country with yourselves again. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

at side. I we shall not write your epitapa. That has been done by a nearer and dearer; that has been done by the man whose name must be affixed to this bill before it can discredit the statute book. His name must be to it. He tells you that this bill is an instance of perfidy, injustice, and dishonor.

REED PILES ON THE AGONY.

"We have got nothing to do in the next campaign except to read the testimony of your Chief Magistrate under whose protecting wing the Committee on Ways and Means ing wing the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have lived, so that we did not know at any moment whether they were a committee of the House of Representatives or a committee of the Executive. [Applause on the Republican side.] Here, instead of principle, we have a proposition to fire one of those popum tariff bills for which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) was deposed from the Committee on Ways and Means. [Laughter on the Republican side.] "Oh, I wish I could congratulate the coun-

try upon something and I will upon the speedy departure of Incompetency." [Applause on Republican side.]
Mr. Reed was followed by Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, who praised the bill and went over some of the reductions in tariff duties statistically. Mr. Burrows, the next speaker, ridicaled the Democratic backdown and their supplementary legislation.

In view of what the President had said of the bill, in view of the rumors that would

the bill, in view of the rumors that would cling to it forever, Mr. Burrows declared that the President would belie his character if he did not return it with all his seorn and con-tempt and the interrogatory: "Is thy servant a dog that he would do this." [Republican arrelance]

applause.]

Mr. Wilson then yielded a few minutes to Mr. Pence, of Colorado, the leader of the Populists, who caused a great laugh by confessing he did not know what the President would do nor any one else on the floor unless, he added—he looked up and saw Mr. Tracey, of New York, in the chair—unless is you Mr. Speaker. This sally at Mr. Tracey's expense brought down a storm of applause. Mr. Pence quickly apologized to the chair, and said, amid renewed laughter, he thought the member in the chair was the new mouthpiece of the administration (Mr. Straus, of New York).

He closed with a touching tribute to Mr. Wilson for his courage in the tariff fight.

Mr. Cockran, to whom Mr. Reed yielded twenty-five minutes, was the next speaker. He declared most emphatically that the Senate bill represented a departure from principle and was almost bitter in his declaration that a true teriff reform bill, such as the Wilson bill was as it. applause.]
Mr. Wilson then yielded a few minutes to

and was almost litter in his declaration that a true thriff reform bill, such as the Wilson bill was as it passed the House, ought to pass or none at all. "Who are the secret enemies, these shadows that threaten the bill in the Senate," he added. Then he declared that he for one would never yield to an enemy that had not yet been discovered. He portrayed the tariff conference as climbing to. trayed the tariff conferees as climbing up a hill and declaring they had fought a battle there with an invisible enemy and then say-ing that they did not dare return and fight

hat battle again.
It was very evident in the course of Mr. Cockran's remarks that he had not the Dec cratic members behind him. He appealed to Mr. Crisp in his remarks to support some of his statements, but the Speaker said nothing. After brief speeches by Messrs. Tarsney and Johnson, of Ohio, Speaker Crisp, in answer to cries of "Crisp, Crisp," from the Republican

side, arose, "I only desire," he said, "in the few min-Tonly desire, he said, "In the lew min-utes allowed me to publicly assume my full share of responsibility for the action this side of the House is now asked to take, and to aver in the face of my colleagues and the country that we are doing what, in the judgcountry that we are doing what, in the judg-ment of those who have been actively en-gaged in this struggle, those who have taken earnest part in the fight, is for the let in-terest of tariff reform. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It is very easy for a dis-tinguished gentieman like my friend from New York, who as we all know with all his additional amounts and the structure of the ability and amiability, spends but little of his time in attending to the details of the business of the House, [laughier and applause] it is very easy for him to come here and indulge in pyrotechnics about principle, when we, who are here as plain practical leusiness men, are seeking to obtain some relief for a suffering people

CRISP ADVISES ACCEPTANCE.

"But I want the gentleman to understand, and I want the country to understand, that the deserters from the cause of tariff reform are not these conferees and others who have been making this great struggle and who now advise that this bill be accepted, but the de-serters are among those gentlemen who, in the midst of the fight, because they do not approve all the provisions of the bill, hold back and say: 'We will have no lot or part in this struggle further,' [Applause on Demo-cratic side.] cratic side.]

"We are not discussing a theory. We be "We are not discussing a theory, we believe in the homely phrase that when people
are starving, 'half a loaf is better than no
bread.' Therefore we say we will take the
Senate bill; but before this House adjourns
to-night, if our friends will stay with us—
Many Members on the Democratic side
shouted "We will do it."

Mr. Citizen continues. "We will send to the

shouted "We will do it."

Mr. Crisp continuing—"We will send to the
Senate, crystalized into form of acts passed
in this hall, bills making sugar free, [foud
applause] making coal free [renewed applause] making iron ore free, [continued applause] and making barbed wire free, [Re newed applause]. If my friend on that sid mt these art nd sugar.

Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, asked whether the him stay here and vote with us. [Laughte

spective parts.

The high-class vaudeville performance includes Miss Madeline Marshall, the Royal Star Quartet, Ray, Vernor, Swinburn, and Howard; the Oreon Trio, Fulton brothers and Edward Warren, Burt Hart, W. T. Bryant, and the old favorite Frank M. Wills. one is an emotion of regret for the Demo-eratic party and for its position, and the other is a feeling of equal regret for the country and its position, too. So far as the gentleman from West Virginia is

far as the gentieman from West Virginia is concerned, and his compatriots, there is not the slightest necessity of my commenting on the difference between this scene of sorrow and the triumphal procession which carried him out of the House. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The conclusion of Speaker Crisp's remarks was followed with the most sensational incident of the House. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The conclusion of Speaker Crisp's remarks was followed with the most sensational incident of the day. When the Speaker sat down mr. Cockran arose The House was in an uproar. "Vote, vote, was the cry in answer to his address to the Chair. Finally, after prolonged clamor on the Democratic side. Mr. Cockran shouted, "I rise to a question of personal privilege." "The Chair will hear the gentleman, the content of the state of the day. When the Speaker Sat down mr. Cockran arose The House was in an uproar. "Vote, vote, was the cry in a prolonged clamor on the Democratic side. Mr. Cockran shouted, "I rise to a question of personal privilege." "The Chair will hear the gentleman from was presiding.

The House, lowever, was unwilling to hear

quiet prevailed for Mr. Cockran to declare with a personal bitterness that is not often seen on the floor, that the Speaker knew well enough the side causes of his absence (sick-ness in Mr. Cockran's family), and his refer-ence to absence was a sample of the growth of Georgia chivalry since Alexander Stevens was replaced in the Speakership by the pres-ent occupant of the chair. ent occupant of the chair.

COCKRAN'S REPLY TO CRISP. "My action now," said Mr. Cockran, "is not due to my absence in any way, and the gentleman from Georgia knows it." Cheers from the Republicans followed this remark, and Speaker Crisp immediately rose to diselaim any personal allusion in the matter, stating that he did not mean to say anything more than that Mr. Cockran's absence pre-vented him from being informed on the real situation, and the necessity of accepting a

compromise."

This ended the incident and the vote was then taken on the resolution and the accept-ance of the Senate bill. The Democrats who ance of the Senate bill. The Democrats who
voted against it were:
Cockran New York, Covert New York,
Dayey Louisiana, Dunphy New York, Everett
Massachusetts, Gorman Miehigan, Hendrix
New York, Johnson Obio, Meyer Louisiana,
Price Louisiana, Tarsney Missouri, and WarNew York

Price Louisiana, Tarsney Missouri, and Warner New York.

The Populists voted for the motion.

The result was as given above.

Mr. Wilson then immediately arose and offered the first of the separate free list bills in accordance with the resolution adopted by the caucus. It provided for the free admission upon its passage of bituminous coal, shale, slack and coke, Under the order thirty minutes were allowed.

The vote by tellers showed 78 for and 47 against.

Mr. Reed raised the point of no quorun and Mr. Wilson demanded a yea and na vote.

PASSED THE SEPARATE BILLS,

The result was 160 to 104, and the bill wa leclared passed. After the vote on free coal a similar vote was taken on free iron ore, which bill was

passed 163 to 102.

The vote on free barbed wire which followed was 187 to 84.

After the free sugar bill had been reported Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered an amendment reducing the bounties on sugar one-eighth yearly from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1901 Mr. Springer began the discussion of sugar amid great confusion, claiming, in refutation of the statement that the Senate bill gave the trust greater protection than the McKinley law, that the trust had received nearly \$78,000,000 during the three years and three

months the McKinley law had been in opera-tion. Mr. Dingiey (Rep., Me.,) followed. Mr. Price said that he would ask for consideration even for pity at this late day for 200,000 agriculturists threatened with de-

200,000 agriculturists threatened with de-struction. If duties could not be retained he asked at least to leave the bounty this year. Mr. Boatner said that the bounty was a legal obligation for this year. Mr. Reed spoke of the bill as the last of the

Mr. Reed spoke of the bill as the last of the air cushions the statesmen of this little king-dom of Lilliputs had arranged for themselves to fail on. He reminded Louislana that the Republican party would have given them the protection they needed, and asserted that the Democrats had so beclouded the question with corruption that it could not be dealt with the states of the states of the states of the states. with corruption that it could not be designed with honestly by others without facurring suspicion. It was too great a question to be made a shuttle-cock between the two parties.

Mr. Wilson concluded the discussion, charging that the Republican party was responsible for the creation of the sugar trust, and the power it had manifested in this contest. He expressed symmetry with the Louisiana men. power it had manifested in this contest. He expressed sympathy with the Louisiana men, saying that he had always believed in a revenue tax on sugar, that the agriculturists were welcome to the incidental protection therefrom, and he stood ready to co-operate with his colleagues in giving a revenue tax.

The years and nays were then ordered. The Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for the free sugar bill. It was passed—276-11.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Boatner, Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price, and Robertson (Dems., La.), Everett and Stevens (Dems., Mass.), Harmer and Reyburn (Reps., Pa.), and Sperry (Dem.), Conn This was the largest aye and nay vote ever cast in the House of Representatives. Then, at 10:25, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

SENATE REPUBLICANS.

They Will Interpose No Further Obstacle to the Passage of the Bill.

The Republican steering committee of the lenate held a session after the Senate adourned yesterday for the purpose of considering the situation with reference to the tariff bill as affected by the action of the House.

It is understood to be the policy of the Re

bill as affected by the action of the House.

It is understood to be the policy of the Republicans to interpose no further obstacle to the passage of the bill now pending, but that they will take a stand against any further legislation on tariff questions at the present session of Congress, and will go to the extent, if necessary, of absenting themselves in such numbers as to render it practically impossible to secure a quorum of the Senate, is pretty well determined.

A Republican Senator who is in the counsels of his party leaders in the Senate made the prediction last night that there would not be a quorum of the Senate present after Wednesday, and another Republican Senator, equally prominent, stated that no further legislation would be possible during the present session. Many Republican members of the S-nate are now absent; othershope to get away either to-day or Wednesday.

A rumor gained circulation about the Senate yesterday that the Republican Senators intended absenting themselves, with the hope of complicating the final disposition of the tariff bill proper. It was stated in this connection that the President would require the full ten days' time given him for the consideration of the bill before taking action upon it and that it would be necessary that Congress should remain in session during this time. While it is probable that the President may not act immediately upon the bill, it is not necessary that there should be a quorum of the Senate present except when the Vice President shall announce his signature to the bill, and this he will probably be able to do to-morrow or at the latest Wednesday. It is even contended by some of the parliamentarians that a quorum is not necessary upon the announcement of the President's signarians that a quorum is not necessary upon the announcement of the President's signa-

re. The Republican Senators spoken to re

The Republican Senators spoken to repudiate any intention or desire to further obstruct the present bill, and say that whatever action they may take looking to the breaking up of a quorum will be directed at the supplemental bills.

So far as Democratic action on the supplementary bills is concerned, while it is not ceriain that there will be any determined and continued effort to secure such legislation. Senator Jones hopes to see the passage of a free sugar bill, or at least, one cutting off all protection to the trust, and so expressed himself to a Times representative yesterday afternoon.

FOR EDDIE RUSSELL'S PARENTS.

Entire Receipts of Gonzaga Fair To-mor row Night Will Be Given Them. The second week of the Gonzaga College fair began last night, and the crowd was equally as large as that which attended on the opening evening. The many special features that have attracted such large crowds for six days have lost nothing of their interest. The flying horses were well patronized, and the Midway Plaisance was visited by sev-eral hundred pretty girls and gallant young

parlion, whice has been erected on the ground for this purpose, was attended by scores of ladles and gentlemen and girls and boys. As during the first week, the rusic well, in charge of Miss Ella McNamara, was a center of attraction. The bowling alleys, high swings, league, and other booths, attended by prettily attired maidens, did not lack patrons, and many nickels and dimes changed liands during the evening.

It is desired that a large crowd should be present to morrow evening, as the entire net receipts will be given to the parents of Eddie Russell, who was killed on the grounds on the opening night of the fair.

Yacht May Disabled in Chesapeake Bay The steam yacht May, which is owned by William E. Newman, of this city, was disabled on Saturday night off Sandy Point, in the on Sandy Foint, in the Chesapeake Bay, while on her way to this eity from Albany, N. Y. Three steam tubes in the boller were blown out, and the yacht was in danger of beaching, to prevent which a stove, some scrap iron and other articles were east overboard with the anchor. Mr. Newman and Engineer Saiair walked eight miles to Amazolis in order to scenere. Mr. Newman and Engineer Saiar Warken eight miles to Annapolis in order to secure a tug, which towed the disabled boat to the Navai Arademy. The yacht will be brought to Washington to receive a new boiler. She was purchased recently at Rockland Lake, N. Y., by Mr. Newman

Nominations Sent the Senate. The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Treasury-Armand M. Delavallade, assayer of the mint at New Orleans, La. War-First Lieut. John B. Bellinger, Fifth Cavairy, to be captain and assistant quartermaster. Interior-To be agents for Indians-Thomas B. Tetor, of West Wirginia, at Fort Hall agency, in Idabo; Marshall Peter, of Indiana, at the Klamath agency, in Oregon. Postmasters withdrawn—Luther Stephenson, at Togus, Me.

Resignations Asked by Mr. Carlisle. Resignations have been requested by Secre-tary Carlisie as follows: George W. Asheroft, inspector of hulls at Nashville, Tenn.; O. C. Dugges, inspector of steam boilers at Nashville, and Philip Smith, surveyor of customs at Peoria, Ill. The Secretary has accepted the resignation of Frank H. Parsons, chief of the library division of the Coast and Geodetic

Survey.

Georgetown's New Market. Plans for Georgetown's new market-house are completed, and Building Inspector Entwisle will within a few days advertise for blds, An appropriation of \$6,500 is available, and the work will be hurried as rapidly as possible. The new building will be creeted on the site of the old one, and will be but one story and 113 by 40 feet in dimensions. It is to be

Personally Conducted Tour to Ningara Falls via B. & O., \$10.

Via Watkins Glen and Geneva. Royal Blue Line Express, with through Pullman Sicepting Care attached, will leave B. & O. station 5:05 p. m. Thursday, August 16, romaing via the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys. Fullman via the Lehigh and Hyoming valleys. Fullman var space reserved in advance at B. & O. ticket offices, 619 and 1251 Pennsylvania avenue. Round trip tickets, allowing stop-over on going trip at Burdett and Geneva, and on the return trip at Rochester, Burdett and Geneva, \$10: good for roturn trip ten days, including day of sale. Stage coaches meet all trains at Burdett station, three miles from Watkins Glen.

SPECIAL SALE

THE RINK,

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

Five 6-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, solid walnut frames, upholstered in BEST QUALITY HAIR CLOTH, Regular price, \$30 and \$25. Your choice for Tuesday Only, \$19.75.

Six Solid Oak Chamber Suites, with 24x20 beweled French plate mirror in dresser. REGULAR PRICE, 225.

Special for Tuesday, \$14.75. 50 Smyrna Rugs, size 6 ft x3 feet, BEST QUAL

Special for Tuesday, \$3.65. 1 lot 50-inch Figured Madras. Worth 50c per

Special for Tuesday, 25c. These Prices for TUESDAY ONLY.

The Julius Lansburgh

Furniture and Carpet Co. MENTION THIS PAPER.

LIBRARY BILL ATTACKED

Representatives Ignorantly Opposed

the District Measure.

ON THE SCORE OF ECONOMY

They Feared It Would Involve a Heavy Appropriation of Government Money-Mr. Heard Explained the True Situations-Strong Pleas Made for the Bill's Passage

Tariff business seriously interfered with District business at the House slated for yes-

terday, the result, as usual, being nil, The first measure brought forward by Chairman Heard was the bill for a circulating library in the District, and as had been anticipated, the belief, on which THE TIMES tried to enlighten the House, that the bill involved a heavy appropriation of government money, lead to continued attacks on the measure, and prevented action until the tariff matter was brought into the House.

Mr. Heard explained the measure as to provide for a circulating library for the people who are unable to make use of the Congressional and departmental libraries, He explained that no money would be needed for books, as a nucleus would be obtained by taking duplicate copies from the Congress

sional and other libraries.

Mr. Kligore, of Texas, was the first objector. He thought the people could use the present libraries and that this new library would crowd the present Post-office building.

Mr. Heard explained the true situation to him and also surprised Mr. Kligore by

to him and also surprised Mr. Kilgore by stating that the government would eventually make a saving by the process.

Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, then expressed a fear that the government would be called upon to buy books. Mr. Heard explained to him that the government would not have to spend one farthing. Between the books which would be received from the libraries and those which people would voluntarily contribute a very fair-sized library would be formed.

The next objection came from Mr. Talbott of South Carolina. He thought the city ought to take care of itself in this respect and ought to take care of itself in this respect and not call upon the government for help. Mr. Heard had to do some more explaining; that the District had to get the consent of Congress before it could spend any money, and also told Mr. Talbott, that, while States had re-ceived public lands for school purposes, the

District had never received anything.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was willing to have space allowed for the new collection in the Congressional Library building, but as the object in erecting the new city post-office building was to relieve the government of the necessity of paying large rent, he could not Dancing was a feature last night, and the favor a scheme which looked to taking the

Mr. Bartiett, of New York, opposed the bill under the impression that it would result in the taking from the departmental libraries of their scientific books. He also was op-posed to the giving away of the duplicate copies in the Congressional and other librar Mr. Cannon then said he felt like doing Mr. Cannon then said he felt like doing justice to the District, and was ready to do all for it he could. But when he suggested that any one could use the Congressional Library, Mr. Henderson, of Jowa, said, "Yes, by producing a \$5 bill." Mr. Cannon then said the deposit could easily be lessened.

Mr. Dockery then urged that the District ought to pay the expenses of the whole library. He was opposed, he said, to spending one dollar for the purposes proposed by the bill.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, made a strong

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, made a strong plea for justice to the District. He though:

plea for justice to the Jistrict. He intographic Congress altogether too little disposed to do the right thing in this matter and commented on the fact that all European cities had their public libraries.

Mr. Cooper, of Florida, then closed the discussion became record for the library.

discussion by an urgent appeal for the library, He thought it better to make libraries than to make jails and he urged that the House accept the bill. The bringing in of the tariff resolution cut off further debate.

Obituary.

Mrs. Anna Kahlert died at her home, No. 406 R street northwest, Sunday morning, after a brief illness. She was the widow of Charles The body of Dr. Charles B. Michener, the veterinarian, whose sudden death occurred here last Thursday, was eremated at Loudoun Park, Baltimore, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. C. L. Sampsell, of Tennallytown, died on Saturday evening at Providence Hospital of typhoid fever. His body was taken to Leadung yesterday for burial. Mr. Sampsell was a member of the Tennallytown Baptist The funeral of Richard Wood was held yes-

terday afternoon from his late residence, No. 706% I. street southeast, the interment being at Congressional Cemetery. The Grand Army conducted the services and the drum corps was present. Hugh Frank Pritchard, who died Sunday of apoplexy, will be buried to-day from his late residence, No. 53 F street. The deceased had

a large acquaintance, especially among print-ers, and for the past four years had been employed in the Government Frinting Office. The death of William E. Earle, a well-known lawyer of this city, occurred yesterday morning at Portland, Me., whither be went some weeks ago in search of health. Mr. Earle was a major in the Confederate army and married the daughter of ex-Speaker Orr, Hs wife and his son Henry were with him when he died. His two other sons, William and Lewis are in this city. His functional was and Lewis, are in this city. His funeral will take place in Greenville, S. C., his former home, and the remains will be taken there direct instead of being brought to this city.

Every one should have a privilege at Grange Camp Fair, Head ad